**Recommendations of Tikko Committee**

1530. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tikko Committee had recommended formation of a separate organized service for ISM & H doctors in CHS during 1990-91;

(b) if so, whether a consultancy study team has suggested integration of ISM & H Doctors in CHS with equal opportunity for the higher level posts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government on the suggestion of the consultancy study team, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) The Tikku Committee referred to the Consultancy Study underlining the need to give status of physicians of ISM & H *vis-a-vis* their allopathic counterparts in their report. The Tikku Committee recommended formation of a separate service for ISM & H physicians for which steps are underway.

**Measures to check population**

†1531. SHRI CHO S. RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of the country as on 31st December, 2001 (both total and State-wise);

(b) the steps being taken to control the drastic growth of the population in the country;

(c) whether Government have set up any Population Commission;

(d) if so, the main functions of this Commission;

(e) the expected growth rate likely for 2002; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) whether any stringent measures are in the process to check the unplanned growth of population and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The information about the population of the country as on 31st December, 2001 is not available. However, the Census, 2001 indicates the population of India on March 1, 2001 as 1027 million. State-wise information is given in the Statement enclosed *(See* below).

(b) Since the year 1997 the following major steps have been taken towards population stabilization.

* An integrated and holistic programme for Reproductive and Child Health that includes Maternal Health, Child Health and Contraception issues was launched in October, 1997.

* Government has adopted a National Population Policy in February, 2000, which provides for an inter-sectoral agenda to bring about population stabilization in the country. The Policy affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

* For strengthening the primary health care infrastructure particularly at rural level the National Population Policy, 2000 notes as our immediate objective, the addressing of the unmet need for health infrastructure, health personnel, contraception and integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. An effort has been made to enlist the services of private doctors and of para medical staff of contract basis. This serves to meet the gaps in trained manpower.

**Statement**

*Population of States/Union territories by sex and percentage share of population in total population*

| State/UT Code | India/State/ Union territory* | Total Population | | | Percentage share in total population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | INDIA[1] | 1,027,015,247 | 531,277,078 | 495,738,169 | 100.00 |
| 1 | Jammu & Kashmir | 10,069,917 | 5,300,574 | 4,769,343 | 0.98 |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh[2] | 6,077,248 | 3,085,256 | 2,991,992 | 0.59 |
| 3 | Punjab | 24,289,296 | 12,963,362 | 11,325,934 | 2.37 |
| 4 | Chandigarh* | 900,914 | 508,224 | 392,690 | 0.09 |
| 5 | Uttaranchal | 8,479,562 | 4,316,401 | 4,163,161 | 0.83 |
| 6 | Haryana | 21,082,989 | 11,327,658 | 9,755,331 | 2.05 |
| 7 | Delhi* | 13,782,976 | 7,570,890 | 6,212,086 | 1.34 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 56,473,122 | 29,381,657 | 27,091,465 | 5.50 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 166,052,859 | 87,466,301 | 78,586,558 | 16.17 |
| 10 | Bihar | 82,878,796 | 43,153,964 | 39,724,832 | 8.07 |
| 11 | Sikkim | 540,493 | 288,217 | 252,276 | 0.05 |
| 12 | Arunachal Pradesh | 1,091,117 | 573,951 | 517,166 | 0.11 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 1,988,636 | 1,041,686 | 946,950 | 0.19 |
| 14 | Manipur | 2,388,634 | 1,207,338 | 1,181,296 | 0.23 |
| 15 | Mizoram | 891,058 | 459,783 | 431,275 | 0.09 |
| 16 | Tripura | 3,191,168 | 1,636,138 | 1,555,030 | 0.31 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 2,306,069 | 1,167,840 | 1,138,229 | 0.22 |
| 18 | Assam | 26,638,407 | 13,787,799 | 12,850,608 | 2.59 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 80,221,171 | 41,487,694 | 38,733,477 | 7.81 |
| 20 | Jharkhand | 26,909,428 | 13,861,277 | 13,048,151 | 2.62 |
| 21 | Orissa | 36,706,920 | 18,612,340 | 18,094,580 | 3.57 |
| 22 | Chhattisgarh | 20,795,956 | 10,452,426 | 10,343,530 | 2.03 |
| 23 | Madhya Pradesh | 60,385,118 | 31,456,873 | 28,928,245 | 5.88 |
| 24 | Gujarat[3] | 50,596,992 | 26,344,053 | 24,252,939 | 4.93 |
| 25 | Daman & Diu* | 158,059 | 92,478 | 65,581 | 0.02 |
| 26 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli* | 220,451 | 121,731 | 98,720 | 0.02 |
| 27 | Maharashtra | 96,752,247 | 50,334,270 | 46,417,977 | 9.42 |
| 28 | Andhra Pradesh | 75,727,541 | 38,286,811 | 37,440,730 | 7.37 |
| 29 | Karnataka | 52,733,958 | 26,856,343 | 25,877,615 | 5.14 |
| 30 | Goa | 1,343,998 | 685,617 | 658,381 | 0.13 |
| 31 | Lakshadweep* | 60,595 | 31,118 | 29,477 | 0.01 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Kerala | 31,838,619 | 15,468,664 | 16,369,955 | 3.10 |
| 33 | Tamil Nadu | 62,110,839 | 31,268,654 | 30,842,185 | 6.05 |
| 34 | Pondicherry* | 973,829 | 487,705 | 487,124 | 0.09 |
| 35 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 356,265 | 192,985 | 163,280 | 0.03 |

Note: 1. See note 1 below 'Figures at a Glance'.

2. The population of Himachal Pradesh includes estimated population of entire Kinnaur district, where the population enumeration of Census of India, 2001, could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

3. The Population of Gujarat includes the estimated population of entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district and Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district where the population enumeration of Census of India, 2001, could not be conducted due to natural calamity.

To enhance and accelerate performance ins tate with currently below average socio-demographic indices, an Empowered Action Group (EAG) has been constitute in the Ministyr of Health and Family Welfare for preparation of area specific progrtammes iwth special emphasis on states that are lagging behind. A detailed detabase for eight states i.e. MP, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orrissa, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranachal Jharkhand has been complied by the Department of Family Welfare to help guide the assessment of community needs. This will direct a more rational allocation of resources int erms of reproductive health care products, services as well as public — NGO private partnerships. Additionally, a Core Group on Behavioural Change Strategies for the EAG states has been constituted in October, 2001 to develop state specific strategies that will accelerate changes in health seeking behaviour, and focus upon capacity development at sub-district levels, with community service providers and opinion leaders.

(c) Yes, The Government of India has constituted a National Commission on Populaiton (NCP) on 11th May, 2000 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission a sVice Chairman.

(d) The main functions of NCP are:

(i) To review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the Policy.

(ii) To promote synergy between demographic, education, environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization.

(iii) To promote inter-sectoral coordination in planning and implementation across Government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of internaitonal cooperation in support of the goals set out in the Policy.

(iv) To facilitate the development of a vigorous people's movement in support of this national effort.

(e) The decadal growth in percent during 1991-2001 is 21.34 and average exponential growth rate is 1.93% as revealed in the census 2001. The decline in average exponential growth rate since 1951-61 is given as under:

| Decade | Growth rate |
|---|---|
| 1951-61 | 1.96% |
| 1961-71 | 2.20% |
| 1971-81 | 2.22% |
| 1981-91 | 2.14% |
| 1991-01 | 1.93% |

(f) National Population Policy, 2000 does not provide for any coercive measures.

**Death of mother and child during delivery**

†1532. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of mother and child occurred at the time of delivery during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.